# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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# (54) CYLINDER FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE AND TREATMENT METHOD FOR INNER CIRCUMFERENTIAL FACE THEREOF

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a cylinder for an internal combustion engine whose inner circumferential face to be a piston sliding face is subjected to environmentally-friendly plating having hardness tolerable for practical use, and dispensing with finish working such as honing, and to provide an inner circumferential face treatment method by which the cylinder can be obtained.

SOLUTION: In the cylinder for an internal combustion engine made of an aluminum alloy, a nickel-phosphorous-boron based electroless plating film (20) is formed on the inner circumferential face (9) to be a piston sliding face.

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## CLAIMS

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

An inlet port (6) you are made to open and close with a piston (15) by inner skin (9) used as a piston sliding surface. It is a cylinder for internal combustion engines (1) in which ports, such as an exhaust port (5) and a scavenging port (8), carry out at least one opening, said inner skin (9) -- Nickel phosphorus -\*\*\*\* base -- a cylinder for internal combustion engines made from an aluminum alloy, wherein an electroless plating film (20) of a system is formed.

The cylinder for internal combustion engines according to claim 1, wherein the surface (20a) of the plating

aforementioned coat (20) formed in said inner skin (9) is made into a piston sliding surface as it is, without finish-machining honing etc.

[Claim 3]

(Claim 21

The cylinder for internal combustion engines according to claim 1 or 2, wherein thickness of said plating coat (20) is 10-20 micrometers.

[Claim 4]

inner skin (9) used as a piston sliding surface -- Nickel phosphorus -\*\*\*\* base -- an inner skin disposal method of a cylinder for internal combustion engines made from an aluminum alloy which was made to perform nonelectrolytic plating of a system.

[Claim 5]

Nickel phosphorus formed by said nonelectrolytic plating -\*\*\*\* base -- the inner skin disposal method according to claim 4 heat-treating in order to raise hardness of this plating coat (20) to a plating coat (20) of a system.

[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to a cylinder for internal combustion engines and an inner skin disposal method for the same made from the aluminum alloy which performed plating processing to the inner skin used as a piston sliding surface.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

As an example of representation of the cylinder for small air-cooling two-cycle gasoline engines currently used for the conventional portable power work machine etc., a thing as shown in <u>drawing 3</u> is mentioned. The cylinder 1 of the example of a graphic display is a product made from an aluminum alloy, and the drum section 2 in which the pillar-shaped bulged parts 2a and 2a of the right-and-left couple are formed, the head 3 in which the combustion chamber 4 called squish dome shape was established, and \*\* are formed in one.

Many cooling fins 19 are formed in the peripheral part, and the female screw portion 18 for spark plug wearing is formed in said head 3.

## [0003]

In the inner skin (cylinder bore side) 9 of said drum section 2. While carrying out an opening so that the exhaust port 5 and the inlet port 6 which are opened and closed by the piston 15 may be in a completely different class and may face each other up and down, Shift an about 90-degree position along these both ports 5 and 6 and a hoop direction, and Said pillar-shaped bulged part 2a, The wall 7a and the hollow scavenge air passages 7 and 7 with 7a which have predetermined thickness inside 2a are provided, The scavenging ports 8 and 8 of the right-and-left couple opened and closed by said piston 15 are formed a little in the downstream end (upper bed part) of these scavenge air passages 7 and 7 upward towards the counter direction in said exhaust port 6 of said cylinder bore 9.

### [0004]

Although said cylinder 1 is a cylinder of what is called a SHUNYURE second-class scavenging-air type in which the scavenging ports 8 and 8 of the couple were formed in symmetrical across the vertical section F which halves said exhaust port 5, the so-called thing of the 4 style scavenging-air type which added the scavenging port further and provided it two pairs is also known. The wall 7a which is illustrated as a gestalt of

a scavenge air passage, A thing (said inner skin 9 side is carrying out opening) thing without the thing and said walls 7a and 7a of hollow with 7a, etc. It leaves the half-wall which has predetermined thickness in the upper part of said scavenge air passage in order to contact the gaseous mixture led to a scavenging port through a scavenge air passage from a crankcase to the skirt part of a piston, There is also a thing with a half-wall which formed the notch open port part in the lower part along the height direction (refer to JP,2000-34926,A).

About said inner skin 9 on which a piston is made to slide, after casting in high pre Shache pressure die casting etc., plating processing (plating coat 10) is usually made to be performed to the cylinder 1 for two cycle internal combustion engine made from an aluminum alloy which was described above in order to improve abrasion resistance etc.

## [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

Conventionally, as plating processing of the inner skin 9 of said cylinder 1, many chromium (Cr) plating with which necessary hardness is obtained is adopted. However, when this chrome plating is adopted. Drawing 2 (A) The port part which carries out an opening to - (D) in said inner skin 9 of said exhaust port 5, said inlet port 6, and said scavenging port 8 grade is shown (here). making the open end edge portion of said exhaust port 5 into representation — ilke, if chrome plating is performed to said inner skin 9, as shown in drawing 2 (B), the swell part 10a will be formed in the chrome plating coat 10 (open end marginal corner). Said swell part 10a exists in the plating coat 10, the sliding nature of said piston 15, etc. fall [ that the thickness is still uneven and ], and practical use is not borne. Therefore, as shown in drawing 2 (C), honing is made to be performed, in order to remove said swell part 10a and to attain equalization of thickness. Although thickness of said chrome plating coat 10 is made thin by this honing and equalized, the open end edge 10b of the chrome plating coat 10 will sharpen. Thus, if said open end edge is sharp, in order to damage the piston (piston ring) 15 which slides on that it to to be not only easy to produce a crack and a crack in said plating coat 10, but, As shown in drawing 2 (D), to perform chamfering work (here R camfering 10c) is needed for said open end edge 10b as additional processing.

# [0007]

As mentioned above, in the chrome plating generally adopted conventionally, finish-machining (machining) of honing, chamfering work, etc. was needed after plating processing, and there was a tendency for the manufacturing cost of the cylinder for internal combustion engines to become high.

# [8000]

In said chrome plating, since harmful hexavalent chromium is used, development of plating for cylinder inner skin which the problem that an environmental impact is large etc. have and serves as substitution of chrome plating is desired strongly.

### [0009]

The place which this invention was made in view of such the actual condition, and is made into the purpose, While the load to environment is small to the inner skin used as a piston sliding surface and has the hardness which can be equal to practical use in it, It is in providing the inner skin disposal method which can obtain the cylinder for internal combustion engines in which plating processing which can make finish-machining of honing, chamfering work, etc. unnecessary was performed, and this cylinder. [0010]

### [Means for Solving the Problem]

A cylinder for internal combustion engines concerning this invention that said purpose should be attained, boats you are made to open and close with a piston by inner skin used as a piston sliding surface, such as an inlet port, an exhaust port, and a scavenging port, carry out at least one opening -- said inner skin -- Nickel phosphorus -\*\*\*\* base -- it is characterized by forming an electroless plating film of a system.

Let the surface of said plating coat formed in said inner skin be a piston sliding surface as it is in a desirable mode, without finish-machining honing etc.

[0012]

Thickness of said plating coat shall be 10-20 micrometers preferably.

[0013]

inner skin which an inner skin disposal method concerning this invention is applied to a cylinder for internal combustion engines made from an aluminum alloy on the other hand, and turns into a piston sliding surface -- Nickel phosphorus -\*\*\*\* base -- nonelectrolytic plating of a system is made to be performed.

[0014]

In this case, nickel phosphorus formed by said nonelectrolytic plating in a desirable mode -\*\*\*\* base -- it is made to be heat-treated in order to raise hardness of this plating coat to a plating coat of a system.

[0015]

Nickel phosphorus adopted as inner skin processing of a cylinder for internal combustion engines of this invention -\*\*\*\* base -- nonelectrolytic plating of a system, The swell part 10a (refer to <a href="drawing 2">drawing 2</a>) in chrome plating is not generated, but uniform and thin coats including each port part of not only a piston sliding surface but an inlet port, an exhaust port, and a scavenging port are obtained. Therefore, nickel phosphorus formed in said inner skin -\*\*\*\* base -- a plating coat of a system, It becomes possible to be able to become a piston sliding surface (machined surface) then, to be able to omit conventionally finish-machining (machining) of honing which was required after plating processing, chamfering work, etc., and to hold down a manufacturing cost low as a result.

[0016]

After plating processing, while about the same hardness as chrome plating is obtained by \*\*\*\*\* which heattreats to a coat, said thickness's being equalized and conjointly outstanding sliding nature are obtained by it. 100171

More complicated cylinder shape from honing etc. becoming unnecessary, For example, by a conventional method, it can also become possible to make into taper shape (end breadth shape) etc. a piston sliding surface (cylinder bore side) of a cylinder which was difficult for manufacture, and, thereby, it can raise an engine performance further.

[0018]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

Hereafter, an embodiment of the invention is described.

[0019]

One embodiment of the cylinder for internal combustion engines concerning this invention, . Are used for portable power work machines, such as a bush cutter and a chain saw, like what is shown in drawing 3 mentioned above. Since it is a cylinder for small air-cooling two-cycle gasoline engines made from an

aluminum alloy and is the same composition except plating coat 10 portion, below, it explains, referring to the cylinder 1 shown in drawing 3.

### [0020]

The cylinder 1 of this embodiment is for the small air-cooling two-cycle gasoline engines of about 30 mL of displacement, After using an aluminum alloy as a base material and casting in high pre Shache pressure die casting etc., The port part which carries out an opening to said inner skin 9 of said exhaust port 5, said inlet port 6, and said scavenging port 8 grade is shown in drawing 1 (A) and (B) (here). making the open end edge portion of said exhaust port 5 into representation — illustration — the inner skin 9 on which the piston 15 is made to slide like — nonelectrolytic plating — Nickel phosphorus — \*\*\*\*\*\* base — the coat 20 of a system is formed.

### [0021]

As for said electroless plating film 20, 0.5 to 3.0% of the weight, about boron, it is an electroless nickel plating tunic contained 0.5 to 3.0% of the weight, and the thickness is uniform at about 15 micrometers in Lynn, for example. If the thickness of said coat 20 is determined by, for example, adjusting time to be immersed in a plating bath and takes into consideration here hardness, sliding nature, toughness, etc. which are demanded as a piston sliding surface, it is appropriate for it to be referred to as 10-20 micrometers.

### [0022]

Heat treatment is performed after coat formation in order to raise the surface hardness to said electroless plating film 20 to about 900 Hv. Heat treatment temperature and heat treating time take into consideration the hardness demanded, the heat resistance of a base material (cylinder 1), etc., and are made suitable [ 200-400degreeC and 30 to 120 minutes ], respectively.

#### [0023]

The nickel phosphorus adopted as inner skin processing of the cylinder 1 for internal combustion engines of this embodiment -\*\*\*\* base -- the nonelectrolytic plating of a system, The swell part 10a (refer to <u>drawing 2</u>) in chrome plating is not generated, but the uniform and thin coats 20 including each port part of not only a piston sliding surface but the inlet port 6, the exhaust port 5, and scavenging port 8 grade are obtained. Therefore, the nickel phosphorus formed in said inner skin 9 -\*\*\*\* base -- the surface 20a of the plating coat 20 of a system, It becomes possible to be able to become a piston sliding surface then, to be able to omit conventionally finish-machining (machining) of honing, chamfering work, etc. which were required after plating processing, and to hold down a manufacturing cost low as a result.

#### [0024]

After plating processing, while about the same hardness as chrome plating is obtained by \*\*\*\*\*\* which heattreats to said coat 20, said thickness's being equalized and the conjointly outstanding sliding nature are obtained by it.

#### [0025]

The more complicated cylinder shape from honing etc. becoming unnecessary, For example, by the conventional method, it can also become possible to make into taper shape (end breadth shape) etc. the piston sliding surface (cylinder bore side) of a cylinder which was difficult for manufacture, and, thereby, it can raise an engine performance further.

#### [0026]

As mentioned above, although one embodiment of this invention was explained in full detail, this invention is

not limited to said embodiment, is a range which does not deviate from the pneuma of the invention indicated to the claim, and can perform various change. [0027]

[Effect of the Invention]

While according to this invention the load to environment is small to the inner skin used as a piston sliding surface and has the hardness which can be equal to practical use in it so that I may be understood from the above explanation. The inner skin disposal method which can obtain the cylinder for internal combustion engines in which plating processing which can make finish-machining of honing etc. unnecessary was

[Brief Description of the Drawings] [Drawing 1]The fragmentary sectional view with which explanation of the plating coat formed state in port parts, such as an inlet port in one embodiment of the cylinder for internal combustion engines concerning this

invention, is presented. [Drawing 2]The fragmentary sectional view with which explanation of the plating coat formed state in port parts, such as an inlet port in an example of the conventional cylinder for internal combustion engines, is

presented.

[Drawing 3]Drawing of longitudinal section showing an example of the cylinder for internal combustion engines.

# [Description of Notations]

- 1 -- Cylinder for small air-cooling two-cycle gasoline engines
- (Cylinder for internal combustion engines)

performed, and this cylinder can be provided.

- 5 -- Exhaust port 6 -- Inlet port
- 8 -- Scavenging port
- 9 -- Inner skin (piston sliding surface)
- 15 -- Piston 20 -- nickel phosphorus -\*\*\*\* base -- a system plating coat

[Translation done.]

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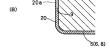
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## DRAWINGS

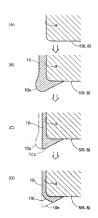
# [Drawing 1]



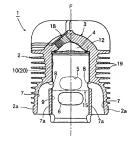




[Drawing 2]



# [Drawing 3]



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#### (54) 【発明の名称】内燃エンジン用シリンダ及びその内側面処理方法

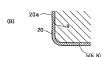
#### (57) 【要約】

【課題】ピストン括動面となる内囲面に、環境への負荷 が小さく、かつ、実用に耐えられる硬さを持っとともに 、ホーニング加工等の仕上げ加工を不要にできるめっき 処理が確された内盤エンジン用シリンダ、及び、かかる シリンダを得ることのできる内周面処理が法を提供する

【解決手段】ピストン摺動面となる内周面 (9) に、ニッケルーリンーホウ素系の無電解めっき皮膜 (20) を 形成する。

【選択図】 図1





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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

ピストン 摂動面となる内周面 (9) に、ピストン (15) により開閉せしめられる吸気ボート (6)、排気ボート (5)、掃気ボート (8)等のボートが少なくとも一つ開口せしめられている内燃エンジン用シリンダ (1) であって、前記内周面 (9) に、ニッケルーリンーホウ素系の無電解めっき皮膜 (20) が形成されていることを特徴とするアルミニウム合金製の内燃エンジン用シリンダ。

【請求項2】

前記内周面(9) に形成されためっき前記皮膜(20)の表面(20a)が、ホーニング 加:等の仕上げ加:を施されることなくそのままピストン摺動面とされていることを特徴 10 とする請求項1に記載の内機エンジン用シリンダ

[ 譜求項3]

前記めっき皮膜(20)の膜厚は、 $10~20~\mu$ mであることを特徴とする請求項1又は 2 に記載の内燃エンジン用シリンダ。

【請求項4】

ピストン摺動面となる内周面(9)に、ニッケルーリンーホウ素系の無電解めっきを施す ようにした、アルミニウム合金製の内燃エンジン用シリンダの内周面処理方法。

【請求耳

前定無電解めっきにより形成されたニッケルーリンーホウ素系のめっき皮膜 (20) に、 該めっき皮膜 (20) の硬度を上げるべく、熱処理を施すことを特徴とする請求項 4 に記 20 載の内因面似理 6 注。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、ピストン摺動面となる内局面にめっき処理を施したアルミニウム合金製の内燃 エンジン用シリンダ及びその内局面処理方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

従来の携帯型動力作業機等に使用されている小型空冷2 サイクルガソリンエンジン用シリンダの代表例として、図3 にぶされる如くのものが挙げられる。図示例のシリンダ1 は、アルミニウム合金製で、左右・対の柱状膨出部2 a、2 aが設けられている胴部2と、ネキッシュドーム形と呼ばれる燃焼室 4 が設けられた頭部3 と、が一体に形成されており、その外周部には多数の冷却フィン1 9 が形成され、また、前記鎖部3 には点火プラグ装着用の雌ネジ部1 8 が形成されている。

[0004]

なお、前記シリンダ1は、前記排気ポート5を二分割する縦断面Fを挟んで左右対称的に一対の抽気ボート8、8が設けられた所謂シュニューレニ流捕気式のシリンダであるが、 角気ボートをさらに迫加して二対致けた、所謂四流損気式のものも則られている。また、 掃気通路の形態としては、図示されている如くの、内壁7a、7a付き中空のもの及び前 記内壁7a、7aが無いもの(前記内周面9側が閉口している)ものの他、クランク室か ら掃気通路を通じて掃気ボートに導かれる混合気をピストンのスカート部と検討させる。 、前記掃気通路の上部に所定厚みを有する半壁を残して、その下部に高さ方向に沿って

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切欠開ポート部を形成した、半壁付きのものもある(特開2000-34926号公報参照)。

[0005]

前起した如くのアルミニウム合金製の2サイクル内燃エンジン用シリンダ1は、通常、ハ イプレシャーダイカスト法等で鋳造した後、ピストンが摺動せしめられる前記内周面9に ついては、耐摩耗性等を高めるため、めっき処理(めっき皮膜10)を確すようにされる

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

前記のように、従来一般的に採用されていたクロムめっきでは、めっき処理後に、ホーニング加工や面取り加工等の仕上げ加工(機械加工)が必要となり、内燃エンジン加シリンダの製造コストが高くなる嫌いがあった。

[00008]

[0007]

また、前記クロムめっきでは、有害な六価クロムを使用するので、環境負荷が大きいとい 30 う問題等もあり、クロムめっきの代替えとなる、シリンダ内周面用めっきの開発が強く望 まれている。

[0009]

本発明は、このような実情に鑑みてなされたもので、その目的とするところは、ピストン 招動面となる内周面に、環境への負荷が小さく、かつ、実用に耐えられる硬さを持つとと もに、ホーニング加工、而取り加工等の仕上げ加工を不要にできるめっき処理が施された 内燃エンジン加シリンダ、及び、かかるシリンダを得ることのできる内周面処理方法を提 供することにある。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】

前記目的を達成すべく、本発明に係る内燃エンジン用シリンダは、ピストン摂動而となる 内属而に、ピストンにより開閉せしめられる吸気ボート、排気ポート、編気ポート等のポ ートが少なくとも一つ開口せしめられており、前記内周面に、ニッケルーリンーホウ素系 の無電解めっき皮膜が形成されていることを特徴としている。

[0011]

好ましい態様では、前記内周面に形成された前記めっき皮膜の表面が、ホーニング加工等 の仕上げ加工を施されることなくそのままピストン摺動面とされる。

[0012]

前記めっき皮膜の膜厚は、好ましくは、10~20μmとされる。

[0013]

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(4)

一方、本発明に係る内周面処理方法は、アルミニウム合金製の内燃エンジン用シリンダに 適用されるもので、ピストン指動面となる内別面に、ニッケルーリンーホウ素系の無電解 めっきを極すようにされる。

[0014]

この場合、好ましい態様では、前記無電解めっきにより形成されたニッケルーリンーホウ素系のめっき皮膜に、該めっき皮膜の硬度を向上させるべく、熱処理を施すようにされる

[0015]

本発明の内燃エンジン用シリングの内局面処理に採用されたニッケルーリンーホウ素系の無電解めっきは、クロムめっきにおける高り上がり部10a(図2参照)は発生さず、ピストン得動面だけでなく、吸気ボート、携気ボート、及び、は気ボートの各ボート部を含めて均、で薄い皮膜が得られる。そのため、前記内周面に形成されたニッケルーリンーホウ素系のめっき皮膜が、そのままピストン摂動面(化上げ面)となり得、従来、めっき処理核に必要であったホーニング加工、面取り加工等の仕上げ加工(機械加工)を省略でき、その結果、製造コストを低く抑えることが可能となる。

[0016]

また、めっき処理後に、皮膜に熱処理を施すこときにより、クロムめっき並の硬度が得られるとともに、前記膜厚が均一化されることと相まって、優れた摺動性が得られる。

[0017]

さらに、ホーニング加工等が不要となることから、より複雑なシリンダ形状、例えば、従 20 来方法では製作困難であったシリンダのピストン搭動面(シリンダボア面)を、テーパー 形状(未広がり形状)等にすることも可能となり、これにより、エンジン性能を一層向上 させることができる。

[0018]

【発明の実施の形態】

以下、本発明の実施の形態を説明する。

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本発明に係る内燃エンジン用シリンダの一実施形態は、前述した図3に示されるものと同様に、対払機やチェーンソー等の携帯型動力作業機に用いられる、アルミニウム合金製の小型空冷2サイクルガソリンエンジン用シリンダであり、めっき皮膜10部分以外は同じ構成であるので、以下においては、図3に示されるシリンダ1を参照しながら説明する。

[0020]

本実施形態のシリンダ 1 は、排気量 3 0 m 1 程度の小型空冷 2 サイクルガソリンエンジン用のものであり、母材としてアルミニウム合金が用いられて、ハイプレシャーダイカストは等で装造した後、同 1 (A)、(B)に、前記排気ポート 5、前記吸気ポート 6、前記内周而 9 に開口するポート部分が示されている(ここでは、前記排気ポート 5 の周口端縁部分を代表として例示)ように、ピストン 1 5 が摺動せしめられる内周而 9 に、無電解めっきにより、ニッケルーリンーホウ素系の皮膜 2 0 を形成したものである。

[0021]

前 記無 電解め の き皮膜 2 0 は、リンを、例えば、0 . 5  $\sim$  3 . 0 重量 %、ホウ素を 0 . 5  $\sim$  3 . 0 重量 %、大力素を 0 . 5  $\sim$  3 . 0 重量 %、大力 5  $\sim$   $\sim$   $\sim$   $\sim$   $\sim$ 

[0022]

また、前記無電解めっき皮膜20には、その表面硬度を日v900程度まで上げるべく、皮膜形成後に熱処理が施されている。熱処理温度、熱処理時間は、要求される硬度や時材(シリンダ1)の耐熱性等を勘案して、それぞれ、例えば、200~400°C、30~120分が適当とされる。

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[0023]

また、めっき処理後に、前記皮膜20に熱処理を施すこときにより、クロムめっき並の硬 10 度が得られるとともに、前記膜厚が均一化されることと相まって、優れた精動性が得られる。

[0025]

さらに、ホーニング加工等が不要となることから、より複雑なシリンダ形状、例えば、従来方法では製作困難であった、シリンダのピストン摂動面 (シリンダボア面)を、テーパー形状 (未広がり形状)等にすることも可能となり、これにより、エンジン性能を一層向上させることができる。

[0026]

以上、本発明の一尖施形態について辞述したが、本発明は、前記実施形態に限定されるものではなく、特許請求の範囲に記載された発明の精神を逸脱しない範囲で、種々の変更が 20 できるものである。

[0027]

【発明の効果】

以下の説明から理解されるように、本発明によれば、ピストン褶動面となる内層面に、環境への負荷が小さく、かつ、実用に耐えられる硬さを持つとともに、ホーニング加工等の 位上げ加工を不要にできるめっき処理が施された内燃エンジン用シリンダ、及び、かかる シリンダを得ることのできる内層面処理方法を提供できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る内燃エンジン用シリンダの · 実施形態における吸気ポート等のポート部分におけるめっき皮膜形成状態の説明に供される部分斯面図。

【図2】従来の内燃エンジン用シリンダの · 例における吸気ポート等のポート部分でのめっき皮膜形成状態の説明に供される部分断面図。

【図3】内燃エンジン川シリンダの一例を示す縦断面図。

【符号の説明】

1 … 小型空冷 2 サイクルガソリンエンジン用シリンダ

(内燃エンジン用シリンダ)

5 … 排気ポート

6…吸気ポート

8 … 揺気ポート

9 ... III X( X) -- 1.

9 … 内周面 (ピストン摺動面)

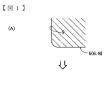
15…ピストン

20…ニッケルーリンーホウ素系めっき皮膜

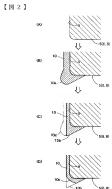
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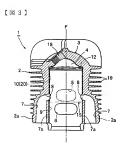
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### フロントページの続き

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